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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

93376

COUNTRY Argentina

CONFIDENTIAL DATE: 25X1C

SUBJECT Slav Press in Buenos Aires

INFO

21

JULY 1947

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letter of 16 October 1978 from the
Director of Central Intelligence to the
Archivist of the United States.
Next Review Date: 2008

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SUPPLEMENT

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ORIGIN

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1. The printing establishment in which the Polish anti-Communist newspaper Kurier Polski was printed, has been bought by the Slav Union (Union Eslava) from funds contributed by the Argentine Communist Party and Slav Communist papers. It is also reported that the Soviet Embassy assisted financially in emassing the purchase price of 213,000 Argentine pesos.
2. The idea for the purchase of the printing establishment, which was done through intermediaries, originated with Esterislao Kowaleski, a Polish Communist who has since returned to Poland. The plan was drafted by Kowaleski with the help of Riabov and Igor Budharin of the Soviet Embassy, and was subsequently approved in Moscow.
3. Four Slav papers with definite Communist slants are now being printed in the newly acquired plant, and it is eventually intended that all pro-Russian Slav papers will be printed there.
4. In addition to selling the printing shop, Jose Kondratowicz and Boleslaw Lasecki, the former owners, also sold the paper Kurier Polski. As a result, they are being threatened with a suit by certain anti-Communist members of the Polish community. It is alleged by the latter that the paper is the moral property of the old pro-London Polish community.
5. The former Polish Minister, Miroslaw Aroiszewski, has sent a memorandum to President Peron's press office charging that the pro-democratic paper Kurier Polski is now under Communist control, and has asked for an investigation by Argentine authorities. Aroiszewski also announced that if Kurier Polski disappears, which is quite likely, an attempt will be made to expand the present Glos Polski (The Voice of Poland). Glos Polski is now published two or three times weekly under the direction of E. A. Czyzewski. Prior to the sale of the Kurier Polski printing establishment on 30 May 1947, with Cisto Gonevsky, prominent Bulgarian Communist openly participating, a group of anti-Communist Poles led by Aroiszewski was unsuccessful in its attempts to raise the necessary funds to purchase the press.
6. Many of the anti-Communist papers formerly printed in the establishment of Kurier Polski are now being printed in the shop of Jose Olsewicz. Olsewicz is a Pole who eight years ago worked as a linotype operator for Kurier Polski. He was formerly in partnership in the printing business with another Pole, (fnu) Yankowski. At one time he printed various Communist papers and much propaganda material, thereby bringing himself into disrepute with the Argentine police. In the past several months his business has picked up, however, and

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he now alleges that his shop is worth about 110,000 Argentine pesos. He claims that he is strongly anti-Communist, but has always kept on friendly terms with the Slav Communists in order to procure their printing business.

7. The Czech weekly, Takor, is considering moving to Olsewicz's shop. But its future is uncertain because of a drop in circulation and a general distrust of its editor, Emanuel Suda. Suda is in disfavor, it is reported, because he is pro-Soviet, although he does not always follow the party line.
8. The Ukrainian weekly, Nash Klych, edited by Jose Krywyi, and formerly published at the Kurier Polski establishment, is now being printed at the shop of another Ukrainian weekly, Ukrainskie Slovo.

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